Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

Emma Anatole France

Mme. France, a new member of th International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, expects to visit the United States soon to consult with American Feminists. She is p esident of the Board of Directors of the Revue de la Femme, leading woman's magazine of Paris. She is the widow of Anatole France, and she lived as a child and a young girl in St. Louis.

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Feminist Notes

Married Women and Work in Sweden

AT its annual meeting in June the Frederika Bremer Society, leading woman's organization of Sweden, adopted the following resolution regarding the rights of married women to paid work:

"Because of repeated attacks upon married women's right to positions in the State and community service, the annual convention of the Frederika Bremer Society, although recognizing that married women's employment may involve difficult problems, takes the following position:

"The society supports the view that every person, man or woman, married or unmarried, has a right to the work for which he possesses competence and ability and which he can obtain, and that infringment upon this right by legislation and wage-regulation is detrimental. By special restrictions upon the married woman's right to work in the public service, the rules of the Civil Service concerning fitness and ability as the sole ground of promotion are violated, and the public purpose which the Civil Service aims to accomplish, that is, providing the public with the most competent labor power, is jeopardized and the position of women in the labor market is lowered."

An International Feminist Bibliography

THE International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship has decided to establish a central bureau in Paris to collect a complete bibliography of the woman's movement. Mme. Grinberg will be in charge of the office. The Edward Wright and Cavendish Bentinck Library at the offices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (England) owns a collection of historical and modern books on the woman's movement, and has published a bibliography. The National Woman's Party owns what is said to be the largest Feminist library in the world, the gift of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president.

Women Pharmacists in Spain

A FEMININE victory is foreseen in the fight by Spanish women to rival men in pharmacy careers. During the last year 250 women received licenses to operate drug stores in Madrid, while throughout Spain there exist numerous pharmacies under the direction of women who also do much of their own research work.

Feminine American Legion

UNITED STATES Steamship Jacob Jones No. 2 of the American Legion is composed entirely of women who served in the navy during the World War.

Women Won't Be Parasites

ELEVEN million women are employed in gainful occupations in the United States, and there is every indication that the numbers will increase from year to year because of the changes that are taking place in living conditions in the home. This is the report made by Laura Clark, lecturer in home economics at the University of California, in a recent issue of *Vocational Education*.

The American home is no longer the place where many "fascinating industries" are carried on, she says. Four-fifths of the industrial processes native to the American home in 1850 have departed, never to return. The nursery school assumes responsibility for the physical welfare and the training of children. And the "cooked food service" delivers food ready prepared at one's door.

"How long will the woman of today who has had an active girlhood, filled to the brim with duties and pleasures, be content to remain merely an agreeable 'parasite' in the home of her husband?" Miss Clark asks. "Current opinion indicates that she will again pick up the threads of interest which she had before marriage and make her original occupation her life work, or if she went from school directly to marriage she will choose and train for a new vocation."

Adam Has a Champion

MEN at Cambridge University have organized a Hippolytus Club, of which the purpose professed is "to reassert the supremacy of the male." The prospectus said: "Convinced that the feminine influence is eating like a cancer into modern civilization, the Hippolytus Club will blaze the trail toward an era of uncompromising masculinity * * * shatter the domination of Eve * * * restore the initiative of Adam. * * *" Dispatches failed to report upon what issues the Hippolyti would refuse to compromise, comments *Time*.

Norway Equalizes Widow's Rights

UNDER a law just enacted in Norway widows are given the same right in the property of the deceased husband as widowers have had in the property of the deceased wife. This includes the right to occupy the home. The law becomes effective January 1, 1928.

A Woman's Judge in Germany

DR. MARIA HAGEMEYER of Cologne has been appointed District and Provincial Judge, being the first woman to hold such a position in Germany.

Greek Women's Work

LA LUTTE DE LA FEMME (Athens), the organ of the Hellenic League for Women's Rights, summarises the activity of this society in Greece in 1926-27. Very strenuous efforts have been made to obtain such an amendment of the existing law as would make fathers as well as mothers responsible in every case for their illegitimate children. On behalf of women who work for pay, a memorandum has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies and the party leaders in favor of the provision of adequate pensions for invalided army nurses, and a protest has been made against employment of badly paid minors which has thrown many women out of work. The Minister of Education has promised to consider the League's report which shows the need for educating girls to be country housewives. The night schools founded by the League have been active and successful.

The intensive efforts of the League to obtain votes for women have had the highly encouraging result that an explanatory note, which has been added to Article 5 of the Constitution, empowers the legislature to grant political rights to women.

Woman Carillon Player

RUTH MUZZY CONNISTON is the only woman carillon player in the United States. A carillon is a set of stationary bells so hung and arranged that they can be played upon, either by hand or by machinery, as a musical instrument. Miss Conniston plays in the Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York on the largest instrument in the country. The biggest bell has a three-hundred-pound clapper.

Woman Asked to Form Government

DURING the last phase in the negotiations for a new government in Thüringen, one of the States of the German Reich, Dr. Marie Schulz, a member of the Democratic Party, was asked to form the government. She did not succeed, but this probably the first time in German parliamentary history that a woman has been entrusted with such a task.

Equal Civil Rights in Mexico Promised

THE *Journal Francais du Mexique* announces that according to the draft scheme for the revision of the Civil Code, which is being studied at present, the Mexican women will be granted the active and passive right of vote in connection with all public functions; they will have the right to sign contracts without the authorization and even without the consent of their husband.

Women Jurors in Ireland

By Professor Mary Hayden

Editor's Note: This article by Professor Hayden, who has spoken at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, is reprinted from the "Catholic Citizen," official organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, formerly the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society (England).

WHEN (Autumn, 1922) the draft of the constitution proposed for the new Irish Free State appeared, the women of "the twenty-six counties" believed that practically all for which they had struggled would be secured for the third article laid down that men and women should have Equal Rights and adult suffrage was suggested.

When, however, the constitution came up before the Dail for ratification, the Provisional Government desired to have the adjective "political" inserted before "rights" in Article 3. The various women's societies took alarm and, in spite of difficulties due to the postal strike and to the short time available for action, memorials of protest were prepared and extensively signed, with the result that the proposed alteration was not made.

At the first elections under the Free State Constitution several women successfully contested seats, but all of them, except one, were of the Republican Party and refused to sit in the Dail. In the Senate, however, four women, all of whom happily are still there, took their seats.

The first matter directly affecting women which came up for discussion in the Dail (1924), was the question of women jurors. The majority of Irish women being no more altruistic than are the majority of women (and men) elsewhere, rejoiced when legislation was proposed which would enable them merely on request and without cause shown, to have their names struck off the jury list. They concerned themselves with no theory further than the fact that they would be relieved from an irksome duty. The Irish Women Citizens' Association voiced another and wider view. They circularized all the deputies and in letters to the press pointed out what the effect of the measure would be. All was in vain, the bill passed, and, as might have been foreseen, and indeed was foreseen, the women acted as men in their places would have acted. About three-fourths of those whose names had appeared on the jury lists requested that these should be removed. The few valiant ones who desired to perform their duties as citizens found every obstacle thrown in their way by the authorities. Almost always, the State's unlimited right of challenge was exercised against them and after wasting days or even a couple of weeks about the courts, they were ordered to "stand aside," even in cases where the presence of women on the jury would have been peculiarly desirable to promote the ends of justice. All these considerations were put before the Minister of Justice by a deputation sent by the Dublin Council of Women, but with no result. Those who promoted the Exemption Bill confined themselves chiefly to repeating over and over again that most women "disliked jury service," which no one ever denied, or to insulting suggestions that those who did not were moved by a prurient desire to pry into the details of unsavory cases.

It was now resolved by the Free State Government to get rid of the latter class of undesirable females altogether, and (Spring, 1927), a bill was drafted by which all women were absolutely excluded from jury-service. During the debates which followed when the bill was introduced one heard much of "female modesty" and something also of female temper. The Minister for Internal Affairs declared that women who were summoned for juries, having forgotten to demand exemption, frequently went down to the court and roundly abused the officials. Of course, their tactics were successful. Had they attempted to obtain remission of income tax by "ballyragging" the clerks in the Revenue Office, the result would, one feels sure, have been rather different. But of this they were doubtless aware and refrained.

Again the Irish Women Citizens' Association took the field. Deputies were circularized, leaflets were issued, giving the views of important authorities in other countries—the Recorder of London was one—on the value of women jurors. Members of the association "lobbied" zealously. A small measure of success rewarded their efforts.

In the Dail the bill was vigorously opposed by Professor Magennis (deputy of the National University) and others, and James Craig (deputy for Dublin University) succeeded in getting the Government to accept an amendment, which allowed women otherwise eligible, to have their names entered on the jury panel on their own request. It is generally believed that this was agreed to, because the minister had been informed by legal authorities that the proposal, in its original form, would be a violation of (Article 3) of the Constitution.

Of course, this amendment is most unsatisfactory. Few women will be public spirited enough to impose on themselves an irksome duty which they can avoid; especially as the State retains its unlimited right of challenge and will probably continue to exercise it against them. Moreover, women who are employees—as very large numbers of women rate-payers are—will not be permitted by their employers to enter their names, as jury service would entail their absence from work.

The Reason Why

By Florence Garvin

THE primary reason for making a woman a legal individual is that she can make a voluntary contract with the man to whom she is nearest most of her life, the man for whom she keeps house, and to whose children she is mother: her husband. The paper she signs without thinking amid the wedding flowers is the old English law of compulsory cohabitation, dating from the days of force and fraud, as shown in the saying, "All is fair in love and war." Linking love and war together is an outrage to ethics and the teachings of Jesus.

Until this is done, there will be no progress in industry for women. If this change in legal status for women had been made a generation or two ago, the large majority of women in factories would never have been there at all. I am familiar with the textile industries of New England, and I know the reason women work in them is "to have some money of their own," some which is not a gift from the husband and over which he and the children have no claim. Men, by dint of rioting, war, and organization, obtained legal immunity long before they had suffrage, and it is the determining factor in a man's status.

The National Woman's Party accepts Tennyson's "Princess": "Woman is not lesser man, but diverse"; also, "Woman's cause is man's." What depresses the spirits or handicaps the activities of woman depresses and handicaps the men of her family: father, husband, and sons. Nothing has been gained fundamentally by women in business and industry, except their experience, as it is merely "running as fast as you can to stay where you are." Tennyson's poem, "The Princess," was not a matter of sentiment, but a repudiation of the old orthdox theology of force and fraud on which old English law is based.

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Are Women Workers Individuals?

LONG ago Alice Duer Miller asked the question, "Are Women People?" and then, after the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the United States Constitution was adopted, she answered it with "Women *Are* People!"

But the question as to whether women workers are "individuals" still seems to be unanswered. Mary A. Murray, chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, takes the stand that they are.

Therefore she asks why the New York State Federation of Labor insists on restrictive legislation for women in industry, while the president of the American Federation of Labor, with which the New York federation is affiliated, takes the stand that "there is no permanent progress in imposing decrees and regulations upon individuals which take from them control over their lives and establish the dominance of the State."

Yet the American Federation of Labor, and William Green himself, who wrote the above words in *Current History,* advocates the imposition of decrees and regulations upon *women* which take from them control over their lives and establish the dominance of the State.

For this reason, we ask Mr. Green: Are women workers individuals?

Equal Rights in the Professions

WE publish in this issue accounts of two organizations of professional women working for Equal Rights between men and women in their respective professions.

Medical women have for some time been waging a very thorough campaign for Equal Rights for women in the basic places in the profession—equal opportunities in medical colleges and equal opportunities for internships in good hospitals where adequate training can be given women. Without equal opportunities in the schools and the hospitals, women doctors cannot engage in their profession on equal terms with men. The medical profession is so thoroughly organized that those who practice it must be graduates of first-rate schools and must have their internships in first-rate hospitals to start out on a fair basis with their competitors in the profession.

In the field of journalism, the chief fight of women for equality of opportunity, responsibility, pay, and promotion has been in the profession itself. On paper at least, women have equal educational opportunities with men in the schools of journalism. Every school of journalism in a co-educational institution admits women on equal terms with men. But even there much remains to be done. For schools of journalism do not always give equal opportunities to women to get the jobs to which the heads of these schools are often asked to recommend graduates.

In journalism, women have succeeded in the past largely through making jobs for themselves, through doing specialized "women's work," although there have always been, from the earliest history of journalism in America, women engaging in work on newspapers and magazines which is usually reserved for men.

The first daily newspaper ever published in an English-speaking country was started by a woman—Elizabeth Mallett, who started the *Daily Courant* in England on March 11, 1702. Yet women by no means have an equal opportunity to the better jobs on daily newspapers today, in any country in the world.

In addition to these studies being made by professional women with a view to increasing the opportunities for women in their professions, Phi Delta Delta, women's legal fraternity, has just completed a study of the opportunities in Government service for women with legal training.

The National Professional Pan-Hellenic Association was organized largely for the purpose of increasing the opportunities for women in the various professions.

We are glad to see the steps taken by organized professional women to bring about equality of opportunity and pay in their respective professions, and to commend them for endeavoring to abolish, by every means in their power, discriminations against women in the economic world.

Research and publicity, such as several organizations have undertaken, are very important means of increasing the opportunities for women in the economic world. Organized protest against discriminations is also important. We would like to suggest that professional women be vigilant lest laws be proposed and enacted limiting their opportunities in their professions, as the opportunities of women in many industries are now restricted.

The Persian Woman's Movement

SEDIGHE DOLATABADI, Persian member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, in an interview published in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* on July 30, explained that the four main objectives of the woman's movement in Persia today are to obtain for women the right to work outside their homes, to know their fiancés before marriage, to obtain divorce on the same terms as men, and to educate themselves.

Mme. Dolatabadi, who became associated with the National Woman's Party during the Paris Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, expressed regret that she was unable to attend the Colorado Springs convention of the Party, and to make a visit to the United States before returning from France to her native Teheran. She has never been to America.

"I regret that because of examinations at the Sorbonne this year I was unable to attend the Woman's Congress at Colorado Springs, to which I sent a paper, relating to Feminism in Persia," she said.

"As is known, the Mussulman women of Persia after the age of nine are veiled. Since French is the second language of Persia and since women cannot be educated with men in the country, I left my country and my family four years ago and came to Paris to study French. I am now going back to Persia for two years to found a girls' school where French will be taught.

"The Persian woman has remained ignorant, while the men are well-educated. For instance, I myself did not know a word of French when I first came to Paris. I am going back to start modern schools with modern French methods of education.

"I have been working hard the last four years, for French does not come easily to anyone past thirty. I am looking forward to my vacation in two years when I can travel to America.

"To give you some idea of necessity of Feminism in Persia, I should explain the life of a woman there. The Persian girl is brought up by her mother. At the age of seven she goes to school. At nine she must wear a veil and cannot be seen by any man, except those in her family. When she marries, however, she is absolutely free and independent of her family. Theoretically, Persians can have more than one wife, though practically, polygamy has almost disappeared.

"When a man wants a divorce he has only to speak to a judge or a priest, and a divorce is given without any trouble. But when a woman wants a divorce she can only do so with the permission of her husband, who often puts the price of his consent at a very high figure.

"Once a Persian woman is divorced she can take care of her children until they are seven, after which the husband may reclaim them with the children's consent.

"Although a Persian woman has full rights over her property, and can dispose of it as she sees fit, without the authority or even the advice of her husband, it is the only way in which the women of Persia are freer than European women.

"The women of Persia are fighting for three causes. We want the young Persian woman to know her fiancé before her marriage. We want to have the right to work outside our homes. We want the same rights of divorce as have men."

State Control of Workers or Industrial Freedom?

MARY A. MURRAY, a ticket agent on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Railroad and chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, in the following letter to the New York State Federation of Labor asks why the State Federation disregards the opinion of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the question of substituting State control of workers for industrial freedom:

Mr. J. M. O'Hanlon, Secretary,
New York State Federation of Labor,
25 South Hawk Street,
Albany, New York.

Dear Sir:

The Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party regrets that you do not see fit to comply with its request to have one of its speakers present to your convention for consideration of the question of industrial equality for women.

In spite of the fact that, as shown by report of the State Industrial Survey Commission, an overwhelming percentage of the workers of this State were already working on a 48-hour week schedule, with the privilege of overtime work in case of necessity or emergency, the New York State Federation of Labor sponsored the passage by the last Legislature of a 48-hour law applying to women, but not to men, and restricting their overtime work. This is only one of the restrictions camouflaged under the name of "welfare legislation" which the State Federation of Labor has sponsored.

We call to your attention that your policy in seeking to subject wage-earning women to government regulation is at variance with the opinion of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with which your organization is affiliated.

Mr. Green, in an article appearing in *Current History,* June, 1927, states:

"To strike at industrial freedom is to strike at the heart of personal freedom. * * * American labor believes that consultation, discussion of differences of opinion and agreement upon things to be done together will assure progress with accompanying growth of individuals which will guarantee continued development. There is no permanent progress in imposing decrees and regulations upon individuals which take from them control over their lives and establish the dominance of the State. * * * Regardless of what group may constitute the autocracy, the substitute of State control for voluntary institution means loss of freedom."

In behalf of women workers who believe that women in industry must have a fair field with men in earning their livelihood; and that once woman's freedom to work is hemmed about by restrictive laws which do not at the same time apply to men, they will have even less chance than they have at present of securing well-paid employment, I urge your convention to adopt the principle that if legislation and regulations are necessary, they should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MARY A. MURRAY,
Chairman of the Industrial Council,
National Woman's Party.

Medical Opportunities for Women in Teaching and Public Service

By Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D.

(This article is a report delivered by Dr. Van Hoosen at a recent convention of women physicians and surgeons.)

THE subject of medical opportunities for women is not only deserving of time and effort, but it also requires time and effort to obtain reliable data from which to make a correct judgment as to whether women are getting the opportunities that they should have and whether they are making use of their opportunities. This subject has many angles.

The division that we have done the most work on during the past year has been on the opportunities for medical women to teach in medical schools. The results that we obtained are satisfactory in one sense and unsatisfactory in another. We will consider them fairly satisfactory if in the next ten years women are able to advance from positions of instructors and assistants, of which there are many, to professorships, of which there are but few, in exactly the same way that men obtain their promotion.

There are in the United States forty-three Class "A" colleges in which women are represented on the medical faculty. The largest representation is found on the Western Coast. The University of California has twenty-two women in its faculty. There are, however, none occupying a higher position than that of assistant clinical professor. The University of Chicago comes next with fifteen on its faculty. Of these three have the title, "assistant clinical professor," and no woman has a higher title. Cornell and Yale come next with eight, and each one of these furnishes one assistant professorship, the other seven being instructors or assistants.

The highest position given to any woman in the United States is in Loyola University Medical School, Chicago, a full professor and head of a department. One other woman is instructor.

The following institutions have women acting as full professors: The College of Medical Evangelists in California, the Illinois University Medical School, the Ohio State Medical School, the University of Texas, and Loyola University Medical College.

Each section of the United States is pretty well represented in this list, with the exception of the Eastern section. There are 198 medical women teaching in medical schools throughout the United States. The College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California, has nine women on its faculty and one full professor. Five women are in the position of research workers, with varying titles to indicate the nature of their investigations. In mentioning the position of "full [redacted] professor," the Woman's Medical College is the sole representative of the East.

The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia is a most interesting study in itself. They have a faculty of eighty-one members, fifty of whom are women. Of these fifty, ten have full professorships, three assistant professorships, while the remaining thirty-seven are assistants or instructors. It certainly is not in the realm of this paper to criticize an institution that has done and is doing so much for women, but attention must be called to the fact that *the Medical Woman's College in Philadelphia is offering today a much larger proportion of medical opportunities to men than any of the men's colleges offer to women.* For instance, of the sixteen full professorships six are given to men. There are twenty departments of teaching in the Woman's Medical School. Of these there are nine composed entirely of women, with a woman at the head of the department. There are, however, five departments that are not only headed by men, but they have no women teachers in the department. Six of the departments have both men and women on the teaching staff, but four of these have a man at the head of a department. This makes out of the twenty departments nine, or almost 50 per cent. of the departments with men at the head.

So long as it is not possible to have all the heads of departments and the teaching force made up entirely of women in a woman's medical school, we can hardly push the matter of having more teachers and more rapid promotion in the so-called men's medical schools. The greatest services that women could perform for women in the medical profession is to support in every way, especially in teaching power, the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. The only opportunity for a woman to act as dean of a medical school is in the Woman's Medical School of Philadelphia, and, with the exception of Loyola University Medical School, there is no other school that gives even one opportunity for a woman to head a department; and although it is regrettable that the twenty departments in the Woman's Medical School are not headed by twenty women, we certainly should appreciate that they furnish to women eleven heads of departments.

In *The Medical Woman's Journal* we have given a monthly report of the medical opportunities for women internes. This is a branch like that of public health service. It requires long continued and earnest study before it is possible to make a condensed report. Not to take up the time of this association with subject-matter that they either had an opportunity to read, or may read in the future, if they are interested, I will make no further report on the subject of the woman interne at the present time.

One of the divisions of the public health service is the carrying out of the Sheppard-Towner Act. Dr. Blanche M. Haines, director of the Division of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, Lansing, Michigan, furnishes us with the following report:

"There are a total of forty women physicians employed full time and three employed part time under the Sheppard-Towner Act. At the present time four women physicians are working in the Maternity and Infancy Division of the Children's Bureau. This division is the Federal division administering the Sheppard-Towner Act, and the director is a woman physician. There are two part-time women consultants on the staff of the Maternity and Infancy Division.

"Sixteen States have women physicians as directors. In addition twelve States have women physicians regularly employed in a full-time capacity on maternity and infancy staffs in the States.

"The following States have women physicians as directors: Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

"Georgia is using the services of one of the women physicians from the Children's Bureau in its midwifery work.

"Indiana employs, in addition to its director, three women physicians on its staff.

"Iowa employs one woman physician.

"Kentucky employs two women physicians beside the director.

"Louisiana has a part-time woman physician consultant and two women physicians on the staff.

"Michigan employs two women physicians beside the director.

"Mississippi employs one woman physician on its staff.

"New York employs three women physicians beside the director.

"Pennsylvania employs two women physicians beside the director.

"Tennessee employs a colored woman physician.

"Virginia employs one woman physician beside the director.

"Wisconsin employs two women physicians beside the director.

"Many States employ women physicians by the day for child health conferences and many others are working in counties or communities where the work was started under the Sheppard-Towner Act."

The interesting points in the report for this year regarding medical opportunities for women is that there is no doubt but what the small edge of the wedge has been well inserted, and it need be well hammered in to crack this knotty subject.

The most important assistance in promoting women in educational work, public health positions, and interneships should be in organization. In the April number of the *Forum,* Hrolf Wisby writes an article entitled, "The Empire of Herring." He describes most vividly the gathering of the herring from the cold polar seas and the far north and their sweeping down in the gulf stream hundreds of miles to the Lofloten Skeries on the coast of Norway, where they may spawn and leave their young to develop. They are led by an index fish, the Steersman, "Stryfisken," the Norseman says. Without guidance he steers the crowding myriads that follow in his wake, displaying organization unattainable by man. These billions of tiny fish are attacked by the powerful whale, the cod, the shark, but regardless of their enemies, they go on and on, knowing nothing of discouragement, following blindly and loyally, sacrificing life, if necessary, that the main mass may finally arrive, as it has for fifty centuries, in Lofloten Skeries.

If women are to fulfill their mission, if they are to make of their profession what it is possible for them, they must take for example the tiny herring, with trust in their Stryfisken, filled with a passion for relieving the suffering of their own kind, regardless of the attacks of the strong enemies, regardless of their own losses, they must steer for the goal, and they will surely be as successful as the tiny herring.

If the Medical Woman's National Association does no more than hold up and mirror for themselves the real position of medical women, it is well worth the efforts that have been put upon it by its pioneers and promoters.

Women Journalists to Extend Opportunities in the Profession

SEVERAL co-ordinated steps to extend the opportunities for women in journalism were taken by the national honorary fraternity for women in journalism, Theta Sigma Phi, at its 1927 convention.

In order to encourage greater research into the present opportunities for women in journalism, their achievements in the field, and the history of women in the profession, the fraternity decided to establish an annual cash prize of $100 for the best article or essay written by a woman student in any of the recognized schools of journalism on any aspect of the subject, "Women in Journalism." The fraternity will undertake to sell the winning article, and others it deems worthy of publication, to some national magazine, in order to give as much publicity as possible to the subject.

This contest was limited to students to encourage them to make greater investigations of the varied opportunities for women in journalism, as well as the present status of women in the profession, before they go out to work.

In her presidential address, Sara L. Lockwood said in urging the establishment of these prizes:

"I should like for us to foster inquiry, study, and investigation that will lead to wider opportunities, higher salaries, and more practical and fitting education and preliminary training for women in journalism.

"To do this, I suggest that Theta Sigma Phi offer an annual substantial cash prize for the best editorial, essay, or article on the progress of women in journalism."

The resolution authorizing the establishment of the prize said:

"Whereas, Theta Sigma Phi has as one of its purposes the fostering of high standards in writing and of service to women in the profession of journalism, and

"Whereas, We wish to encourage and inspire research, study, and investigation which will directly and effectively bring new ideas and added opportunities for women in journalism, and make a valuable contribution to the annals of journalism; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Theta Sigma Phi, national professional and honorary fraternity for women in journalism, offer an annual cash prize of $100 for the best editorial, essay, or article on some phase of the subject, 'Women in Journalism,' written by any woman student specializing in journalism in any school where there is a chapter of Theta Sigma Phi."

Ruby A. Black, at present managing editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, and editor of *The Matrix,* has been named chairman of th ecommittee to formulate rules for the contest.

An endowment fund to aid the national projects sponsored by the fraternity to extend the opportunities for all women, and to be of specific aid to individual women in the profession was planned at this convention. Two major projects along this line are already established: *The Matrix,* the magazine for women in journalism published by the fraternity, which is now in its thirteenth year; and the Woman's National Journalistic Register, Inc., an employment agency for women in journalism with its main office in Chicago and an office in New York City, which has not only found jobs for hundreds of women in the various aspects of newspaper, magazine, publicity, and advertising work in the six years of its existence, but has also increased the opportunities for women by making known to editors the results of their research into the positions now being held by women all over the country. Many specific positions are now being held by women which formerly were not open to women as a result of the work of this placement bureau.

In order to promote the establishment of absolute equality in status and opportunities for women students, as well as to help raise the general standards of the teaching of journalism, Theta Sigma Phi decided at this convention to send a delegate to each annual meeting of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

Theta Sigma Phi has always stood for Equal Rights for women in the profession, and has incorporated this into its policy by convention resolutions.

The fraternity will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a large convention in 1929. It was founded at the University of Washington on April 8, 1909, and now has active chapters in thirty-three colleges and universities, and alumna chapters, consisting of women working in the profession, in New York City, Chicago, Washington, Kansas City, Seattle, Spokane, Columbus, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

Several of its honorary and associate members are associate editors of EQUAL RIGHTS, or officers of the National Woman's Party, including Inez Haynes Irwin, Zona Gale, and Ruth Hale.

The newly elected officers of Theta Sigma Phi represent almost every aspect of journalism and every section of the country. They are: President, Sara L. Lockwood, professor of journalism at the University of Missouri, the first woman to

be given the professiorial rank in a school of journalism; vice-president, Katherine Simmonds Wensberg, Omaha, Nebraska, who does railroad advertising and publicity; secretary, Edith D. Abbott, Spokane, Washington, writer for farm journals; treasurer, Jessie Olsen, Chicago, Illinois, of the advertising department of *Liberty;* national organizer, Cecil Pease, Minneapolis, Minnesota, writer of university publicity; editor of *The Matrix,* Ruby A. Black, Washington, D. C., Washington correspondent for newspapers and magazines, and associate editor of EQUAL RIGHTS; advisor for the Woman's National Journalistic Register, Marian Dyer Myers, Chicago, Illinois, who has built up, with her husband, a series of community newspapers in Chicago.

Three of the seven members of the National Council are married; one has children; and all are working and have done so continuously. It was noticeable at the 1927 convention how many of the delegates were married and working at their profession, just as it is noticeable in the news in *The Matrix* how large a proportion of these organized women journalists have found it possible and advisable to continue their work through marriage and motherhood.

Zona Gale, a member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, was one of the chief speakers at the 1927 convention, and she said, in telling how Charlotte Perkins Gilman suffered fifteen years ago at seeing how little women participated in the work of the world: "The thing she could not believe would come true has come true. I am glad the future has already begun. You are going to handle the news of the world."

Press Comment

If Women Were Not in Offices

Woman's Leader, From the Official Organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (England), June 17, 1927.

PUTTING aside all our preconceived ideas — which is a most wholesome exercise — if a Mussolini were to arise tomorrow and banish women from trade and industry, what would the results be? Sir Bailey thinks that in the absence of feminine distraction and competition our young men would be encouraged to work better. Certainly conversation in offices—if there is conversation in offices—would concern itself more exclusively with masculine interests, such as brands of tobacco and safety razors, roses, betting, motorcycles, and beer. The offices themselves would be more expensive to run, and the men who filled them would have, relatively, far fewer chances of promotion. The women meanwhile would presumably remain in their homes—not the comparatively spacious homes of the last century, but the cramped and begrudged flats and hutches of today. There, the exiguous housework finished, they would hang about waiting for the return of the young men from the offices. The newspapers would write leading articles about pavements full of idle women staring into shop windows. A family of daughters would once more be a social and economic catastrophe — our readers may remember that a daughter a year was the severest punishment Charlotte N. Yonge could devise for her most selfish and flighty characters. There would in all probability be fewer marriages, and brides would come to their new homes from years of disintegrating boredom instead of independent and self-respecting activity. Men's and women's interests would fall further apart. There would be a recrudescence of wax-flower modeling, crochet, and ballad-singing. * * * On the whole, disregarding, as Sir Abe seems prepared to do, the effect on women, we doubt whether men would gain. As youths they might find it easier to obtain employment as typists, but as fathers they would be overwhelmed by the demand for house room, clothes, crochet cotton, and cinema tickets. In times of boom it may be possible for more than half the population to live on the earnings of less than half, but in hard times the economic inequalities which result from such a system quickly show themselves for the intolerable injustices they are.

Equal Opportunities

Fram Time and Tide, London, July 22.

THOSE who have studied the reactions of the group mind to the theory of equal opportunities for women with men and its instinctive shrinking from putting into practice the new formulæ to which it gives lip service, realize that the attitude of those who would deny to the highly trained professional woman the right to work after marriage and that of those who would deny to the industrial woman the right to work on the same terms and subject only to the same restrictions as the man by her side, is in fact the same. At heart both these sections of the community are anti-Feminist, shrinking from equality and, consciously or unconsciously, desiring to reserve the best paid work for men. Curiously enough this week has afforded interesting discussions both on the position of the professional and of the industrial woman. The British Medical Association meeting in Edinburgh discussed on Monday the recent action of the Durham County Council in dismissing one of its medical officers on the ground of her recent marriage, and passed a strong resolution deprecating such action. On Tuesday in the House of Commons, Mr. Harney, K. C., asked for leave to bring in a bill to remove the prohibition contained in the Lead Paint Act, 1926, of the employment of women in painting buildings with lead paint. Miss Bondfield, who just now is growing more frankly anti-Feminist every day, opposed Mr. Harney. She rightly desires that the Geneva Draft Convention prohibiting the use of white lead for internal painting of buildings should be adopted by this country and applied to all workers, but in the meanwhile she is quite satisfied that the prohibition should be applied to women only, even though the effect of such one-sided legislation must be to turn them out of well-paid work.

They Wouldn't Let Her

Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C., August 23, 1927.

JAPAN'S Diet turned the "votes for women" bill face toward the wall and tacked it there. The little brown statesmen were almost unanimous in holding that votes for women would cause dissension between man and wife and disrupt homes.

Rather an odd obsession, in view of the American experience. Enfranchisement of American women has tended not to disrupt, but to cement the home. Formerly the husband bore, or tried to bear, a sort of superiority in exclusive possession of the franchise. Women's enfranchisement pulled husband down from the high horse, superinducing the more comfortable feeling of equality. American homes are disrupted and divorces granted for almost every reason imaginable, but we fail to recall a case in which politics was the grounds.

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